

## SUBMITTING ARTICLES

Articles submitted for publication in the *Maryland Series in Contemporary Asian Studies* should be sent or e-mailed directly to the following address for consideration:

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All manuscripts must be double-spaced with footnotes consistent with citation formats prescribed below:

### I. Books

- a) *Books in Western Languages.* Author's complete name [if it is an edited work, add "ed." here], *Title of Book* [if there is a volume or edition number, add it here], place of publication: Publisher, year, page number.

Examples:

John N. Jackson, *Legal Problems of International Economic Relations*, St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1977, p.10.

Hungdah Chiu, ed., *China and the Question of Taiwan: Documents and Analysis*, New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973, p.50.

L. Oppenheim, *International Law*, Vol. 1, 8<sup>th</sup> ed. by H. Lauterpacht, London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1955, p. 20.

- b) *Books in Chinese Language.* Author's complete name, *Title in transliteration* (English translation of the title with only the first letter of the first word being capitalized), place of publication: Translation of publisher's name if there is an accepted one in use, if not the transliteration of the publisher, year, page number. (Japanese or Korean language book should also follow this style.)

Example: Yueh-sheng Weng, Hsin-cheng-fa yu hsien-tai fa-chih kuo-chia (Administrative law and modern country of rule of law), Taipei: National Taiwan University, 1979, p.405.

The complete citation (author, title, place of publication, year of publication) in Chinese (or Japanese or Korean) should also be included on a separate sheet for the editor to check the source.

- c) There is no need to translate the title of French or Spanish language book, but the title of a book written in German, Russian or other languages must be translated and placed in parentheses immediately following the book title.
- d) If a book has no place of publication, then use “n.p.” to indicate this fact; if it has no year of publication, then use “n.d.” to indicate this fact. If a book is published by the author, it should be so identified; and if necessary, the book’s distributor should be identified.
- e) When a reference is repeated immediately after the complete entry and it has the same page numbers(s), use “*Ibid.*” If the page number(s) are different, included them in the reference, e.g., *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.
- f) When a reference is repeated, but not immediately after the complete entry, use the author’s last name, a shortened version of the title and at which note the complete entry first appeared, preceded by the word *supra*.

Example: Jackson, *International Economic Relations*, *supra* note 1, p. 30.

- g) If a book is published in the English language or translated into English, but the author and title are in Pinyin, you should not change the transliteration. However, if possible, please include Wade-Giles equivalents in parentheses.

Example: Guoji fa (Kuo-chi fa).

## II. Journal Articles

- a) *Articles in Western Languages.* Author’s complete name, title of article in quotation marks, *Journal’s title*, volume number, issue number (if necessary), year of publication (if it includes the issue number, then the month should also be included; or if necessary, the date), page number.

Example: Thomas Buerghenthal, “The Inter-American Court of Human Rights,” *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 76 (1982), p. 213.

- b) *Articles in the Chinese Language.* Author’s complete name, translation of article’s title in English in quotation marks, *transliteration of journal’s title* (translation of journal’s title into English), volume number, issue number (if necessary), year of publication in parentheses, page number. Other requirements are the same as II (a).

Example: Hungdah Chiu, “A Study of the Ryukyu Problem,” *Cheng-ta fa-hsueh p’ing-lun* (Chengchi Law Review), Vol. 2 (June 1970), p. 5.

The complete citation (author, title, place of publication, year of publication) in Chinese (or Japanese or Korean) should also be included on a separate sheet for the editor to check the source.

- c) When a reference is repeated immediately after the complete entry and it has the same page number(s), use “*Ibid.*” If the numbers are different, include them in the reference, e.g., *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.
- d) When a reference is repeated, but not immediately after the complete entry, use the author’s last name, a shortened version of the title and at which note the complete entry first appeared, preceded by the word *supra*.

Example: Chiu, “Ryukyu Problem,” *supra* note 1, p. 8.

- e) If an article is published in the English language or translated into English, but the author and title are in Pinyin, you should not change the transliteration. However, if possible, please include the Wade-Giles equivalent in parentheses.

Example: “Commentary on Deng Xiaoping’s (Teng Hsiao-p’ing) Role, Activities,” *Foreign Broadcast Information Service*, China, Vol. 1, No. 125 (June 28, 1983), p. V2.

### III. An Article Included in a Chapter in a Book

Chapter author’s complete name, “Title of Article,” editor’s complete name, ed., *Title of Book*, place of publication, publisher, year of publication, page number.

Example: Yu-ming Shaw, “Modern History of Taiwan: An Interpretative Account,” in Hungdah Chiu, ed., *China and the Taiwan Issue*, New York: Praeger, 1979, p. 15.

When two chapters from the same book are cited, repeat all publication information.

### IV. Newspaper

Author’s complete name (if any), “Title of Article or News Heading,” *Title of Newspaper*, month, date, year, page(s).

Example: Fox Butterfield, “In China, They’re Presumed Guilty Until Found Guilty,” *The New York Times*, November 23, 1980, p. 4E.

For articles published in a Chinese (or Japanese or Korean) newspaper, consult form described in Book or Journal Article.

### V. Cases

Court cases should be cited in the form prescribed in the case report.

Examples:

British case: *Reel v. Holder and another*, [1981] 3 ALL ER 321.

U.S. case: *United States v. Pink*, 315 U.S. 203 (1942).

International Court of Justice case: Nuclear Test (*Australia v. France*), Judgment of 20 December 1974, I.C.J. Reports 1974, p. 253.

Chinese case: Chinese cases usually are not reported, so when citing a Chinese case, be sure to include the file number of the case. If a Chinese case is reported, consult the form described in the Book or Article section. *Public Procurator v. Ho Ch’ih-nung*, District Court of Taipei, August 22, 1968, (57) i tzu No. 8672.

Synopsis of Civil Judgment (69) T'ai-shan-tzu No. 1728 of the Supreme Court (June 6, 1980), *Tsui-kao fa-yuan min-hsing shih ts-ai-p'an hsuan-chi* (Selection of Civil and Criminal Judgment of the Supreme Court), Taipei: The Supreme Court 1981, pp. 471-472.

## **VI. United Nations or Other International Organizations Documents**

Consult the form described in Book or Journal Article section but the Organization's code number for documents (if any) should be included.

Example: "The Global Environmental Monitoring System of the United Nations Environmental Programme," U.N. Doc. A/CONF.62/C.3/L.23 (March 17, 1975), in *Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Official Records*, Vol. IV. p. 207.

There is no need to include the place of publication and publisher's name because the United Nations is a widely-known organization. For a less well-known organization, the requirement described in the Book section should be followed.

## **VII. If you quote or cite a reference or case from a secondary source, you must indicate that fact in your notes.**

1. Quotations should be rendered word for word and carefully proofread against the original, since it is impossible for a copy-editor to know whether an error is yours or whether it occurred in the original source. All comments that are not part of the quotation must be enclosed in square brackets, not parentheses. All quotations need source notes, and lengthy quotations from a single work need permission. Permission is also required when multiple quotations from a single source are used. All copyrighted maps need permission.

Quotations of four or more lines should be typed (double-spaced) to extract measure, that is, indented from the left margin and right margin. An additional blank line space is needed above and below an extract but no additional blanks are needed between paragraphs of the same extract.

Deleted matter within a quotation is expressed by ellipsis points (. . .). There is always one letter space between ellipsis points. Three ellipsis points are used for material deleted within a sentence and four if the material deleted occurs at the end of the sentence or the beginning of the next. In these latter cases, the first dot is considered to be the period of the sentence and follows the last work immediately, without a blank letter space (e.g., "considered to be the period. . ."). The beginnings and ends of quotations do not need ellipsis unless the quotation begins or ends in the middle of a sentence.

2. If a part of your article (including tables, charts, figures, and maps) has been published elsewhere, written permission to reprint these must be obtained from the copyright holder of the original publication. If you yourself hold the original copyright, permission is not usually necessary, but the fact of prior publication must be noted in your article. Permission usually is required if you quote more than 500 words from the same source. There is usually no need to get permission for quoting from an official publication, but proper credit should be given in your article.

*Form Letter to Request Permission*

Dear Sir or Madam:

I shall be grateful for your permission to use the material specified below in an article I am writing, entitled "Title of article," to be published in the Chinese Yearbook of International Law and Affairs, Volume [put volume number here]:

(cite author, title, date of publication, and exact opening and closing, sentences with their page numbers).

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